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Chapter 10

Inside information: Specialized vocabulary in general-language dictionaries as exemplified by English and Polish equestrian terms

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The paper aims to discuss the presence and description quality of specialized vocabulary in popular general-language dictionaries. The research herein was carried out by checking selected equestrian terms in English and Polish general-language dictionaries. The results confirm the insufficient state of terminological and lexicographic works on specialized vocabulary as exemplified by this particular subject field: more specialized terms are simply absent, while the specialized meaning of those which also function as general-language words is not mentioned. Moreover, the few definitions present are often imprecise and contain subject matter mistakes. This complies with the difficulties in using LGP products as sources of LSP language and translation aids, such as poor quality of terms and deep nesting of terms in the entries. Therefore, the paper encourages contrastive work on specialized languages, especially those which have thus far enjoyed little attention in linguistics and related disciplines such as lexicography.

Key words: horse riding, lexicography, LSP, specialized languages

10.1 Introduction

The research contained in this paper stems from my interest in specialized languages, lexicography, and translation: as a linguist, translator, and member of a specific discourse community (the equestrian subject field), I tend to perceive the connections between the three subdiscipli-

nes of linguistics as a space where linguistic research becomes especially practical and down-to-earth, being able to serve people in communication and development. With this in mind I conducted my PhD research, which investigated English and Polish equestrian specialized vocabulary with the use of a comparable corpus. One of its several aims, beside checking the use of terms in actual subject field texts and establishing the linguistic image of the world held by the equestrian subject field members, was to verify the quality and validity of vocabulary sources in view of the planned lexicographic project. The corpus research proved many terms obsolete and no longer used, thus confirming the expected deficiencies of some vocabulary sources and legitimacy of lexicographic works concerning the equestrian specialized vocabulary. The research conducted herein with use of general-language dictionaries confirms this need, but one should be aware that these problems are not specific to the equestrian specialized vocabulary alone. To demonstrate that, let us first briefly reflect on the abovementioned relations between specialized languages, lexicography, and translation.

10.2 Specialized vocabulary, lexicography, and translation: The challenges

Translation of specialized texts is, not surprisingly and quite rightly, viewed as more difficult than that of general texts because the translator “has to work with texts that require a much deeper conceptual and contextual knowledge” (García Izquierdo and Borja Albi 2008: 39). Thus, it is harder to achieve two main translation goals beside equivalence: high readability and meeting stylistic requirements of the target language (Giehl 2006). An example of how difficult it may be to obtain equivalence in specialized languages is the discipline of law, where discrepancies occur between the law of the USA and the UK, as well as within the UK (England and Wales vs. Scotland). In turn, law systems of such countries as Spain and Denmark vary due to different origin (Roman vs. German) (Bergenholtz 2006; Dickel 2008; Mattila 2006; Šarčević 1991, 2000). The complexity of the linguistic situation is best proved by Mattila (2006), who separately analyzes four major legal languages (Latin, German, French, and English) in terms of their history, characteristics, and influence. Therefore, a translator/interpreter of legal texts needs to acquire knowledge of law mechanisms and usage of authentic auxiliary materials (legal

acts, textbooks, etc.) (Kielar 1991); obviously, this requirement extends to other subject fields. Still, the scope of a translator's specialized knowledge will usually remain smaller than that of a subject field specialist because the former is not a subject of activities within that field (Dickel 2008; Marchwiński 2008). Therefore, they are in need of reliable lexicographic publications concerning subject fields relevant in their work.

Whether and to what extent that need is satisfied depends on two disciplines: terminology and lexicography, so let us take a brief look at them from a translator's perspective. Translation and terminology differ in their theoretical assumptions, and that fact yields methodological discrepancies (Sager 2005a; 2005b):

1. terminology is a static process of describing terms, which are studied in purposeful isolation; translation dynamically manipulates textual substance in the source language to create it in the target language;
2. terminology works analytically and consciously, which results in term sets; translators mostly work intuitively, except when consciously searching for a meaning, e.g., in a dictionary;
3. terminology permanently matches concepts to terms, while translation performs temporary matching of textual units;
4. terminology prefers using a given language's resources to create new terms and tends to disapprove of loans and direct borrowings, for these may cause semantic and grammatical changes to target language structure; translation employs several methods to obtain equivalence (see, e.g., Newmark 1988).

In essence, translation deals largely with *parole* (language in use), while terminology – with *langue* (language as an abstract system). Thus, terminology wishes to provide translation with working tools: specialized vocabulary sets (dictionaries, electronic termbases, etc.) and systems of nomenclature. The latter aim at regulating specialized vocabulary productivity processes, so that the meaning of affixes and combinations becomes predictable, facilitating the translator's work: if a new term has to be created, the translator may follow the guidelines and thus participate in specialized vocabulary formation (Górnicz 2003). However, this praiseworthy ideal does not seem to have been fully accomplished. When it comes to lexicography, a translator of specialized texts would list three important difficulties:

1. a disproportion between active and passive dictionaries: most specialized dictionaries are passive (Varantola 1992), as if their authors have forgotten about the need to put specialized vocabulary into discourse after comprehending it;

2. insufficient scope: a dictionary/termbase should include vocabulary not central to its discipline and/or coming from related disciplines (Borowska 2004). General dictionaries define it too vaguely (if at all), while specialized ones are too restricted to include it. This results in the translator's dilemma: where to search for a given lexical unit (Varantola 1992). The border between words, central terms, and non-central terms is fuzzy, and subject field and style labels are insufficient assistance;
3. the deficiency of specialized corpora for practical purposes (García Izquierdo and Borja Albi 2008; Grucza 2008): the most difficult part of the translation process is adapting the target text to textual conventions of the target language. Thus, the translator is advised to consult subject field texts written in the target language in order to draw textual characteristics (Kielar 1991). Corpora could save the translator time and uncertainty.

Discussing the old problem of finding terms in reference works during translation, Varantola comes to the conclusion that in the electronic era

it is no longer so important to follow very rigid lexicographical or terminological principles in deciding what to include in, or exclude from, a lexical database or term bank. Lexicographers can accept both stringent field-specific definitions together with more general, context-based definitions for special-field concepts, and terminologists can accept that there are “undefinable” special-field concepts, slightly outside the focus of, but nevertheless central to, communication in the field. The underlying philosophy would be to accept that there are a number of ways of dividing up the continuum of words and terms. (Varantola 1992: 127)

As though in line with the above, Polish terminologist Wanda Zmarzer reckons that translation-specialized dictionaries should be dealt with by general translational lexicography (Zmarzer 1991). Unfortunately, such approach is a voluntary waiver of supervision over specialized vocabulary use and of the right to complain about imprecision and incoherence of that use. In order to show that the two problems actually exist, let us present the specialized vocabulary research conducted for the purposes of this paper with use of three popular general-language dictionaries.

10.3 The research: Specialized equestrian vocabulary in general-language dictionaries

Being a continuation of the abovementioned PhD thesis, this paper utilizes two lists (English and Polish) of equestrian terms with the highest normed frequency rate per 15,000 words (NFR ≥ 10.00) as established in the PhD corpus research and verifies their presence and description quality in popular general-language dictionaries: *PWN-Oxford English-Polish dictionary* (2003) and (LDOCE) *Longman dictionary of contemporary English* (2005) for the English terms and *PWN-Oxford Polish English dictionary* (2004) for the Polish terms. The results are presented in Tables 1–3 below; grey color denotes terms whose equestrian meaning is present in the dictionary, while an asterisk additionally highlights terms with subject matter mistakes in their entries.

Table 1. The most frequent English terms in *PWN-Oxford English-Polish dictionary* (2003)

No.	Term (part of speech)	NFR	Treatment in the dictionary
1	training (N)	105.16	2. Sport., Equest. trening <i>m</i> ; the horse/athlete recorded an excellent time in ~ na treningu koń/zawodnik osiągnął doskonały czas
2	rein (N)	75.98	rein <i>n</i> Equest. wodze <i>f pl</i> , lejce <i>plt</i> , cugle <i>plt</i> ; to take up/hold the ~s chwycić/trzymać wodze or lejce or cugle; fig: przejąć/trzymać ster; to keep a horse on a short ~ trzymać konia na krótkiej wodzy ■ rein back : ~ back [sth] 1. zatrzym ać, -ywać [horse] ■ rein in : ~ in [sth] 1. zatrzym ać, -ywać [horse]
3	forward (ADV)	69.47	present without reference to horse riding
4	circle (N)	67.97	present without reference to horse riding
5	balance (N)	64.05	present without reference to horse riding
6	hand (N)	57.69	16. Equest., Meas. ~ dłoń <i>f</i> (miara wysokości konia = 10,16 cm) [meaning of the rider's aid is absent – E.J.]
7	exercise (N)	56.53	present without reference to horse riding
8	walk (N)	46.62	I 3. (pace) (of horse) stęp II 4. (lead) prowadzić [patient, horse, bicycle] III 3. [horse] iść stępa or stępem

Table 1 continued

*9	dressage (N)	45.76	dressage <i>n</i> Equest. ujeżdżanie <i>n</i> [correct: ujeżdżenie – E.J.]
10	trot (N)	45.62	<p>trot</p> <p>I <i>n</i> 1. (of horse) kłus <i>m</i>; (jogging pace) trucht <i>m</i>; at a or the ~ kłusem/truchtem; to break into a ~ [animal] przejść w kłus</p> <p>III <i>vt</i> (<i>prp, pt, pp -tt-</i>) puścić, -szczać kłusem [horse]</p> <p>IV <i>vi</i> (<i>prp, pt, pp -tt-</i>) 1. [horse, animal, rider] kłusować; to ~ away/past odjechać kłusem/przekłusować</p> <p>[Also present in the dictionary – E.J.]</p> <p>trotter 2. Equest. (horse) kłusak <i>m</i></p> <p>trotting <i>n</i> Equest. wyścigi <i>m pl</i> kłusaków w zaprzęgu; bred for ~ przyuczony do szybkiego kłusa</p> <p>trotting race <i>n</i> Equest. wyścig <i>m</i> kłusaków w zaprzęgu, wyścig <i>m</i> w sulkach</p>
11	outside (A)	42.72	present without reference to horse riding
12	turn (N)	38.08	present without reference to horse riding
13	movement (N)	38.05	present without reference to horse riding
14	rhythm (N)	36.63	present without reference to horse riding
15	step (N)	33.70	present without reference to horse riding
16	seat (N)	32.20	7. Equest. to have a good ~ dobrze trzymać się w siodle; to keep one's ~ utrzymać się w siodle; to lose one's ~ spaść z konia
17	inside (A)	31.57	I 3. Sport., Transp. to be on the ~ [runner, horse] biec po torze wewnętrznym; biec po wewnętrznej infml
18	stride (N)	27.67	present without reference to horse riding
*19	canter (N)	26.25	<p>canter</p> <p>I <i>n</i> cwał <i>m</i>, krótki galop <i>m</i>; at a ~ cwałem; to go for a ~ wybrać się na konną przejażdżkę</p> <p>II <i>vt</i> zmusić do cwału or galopu [horse]</p> <p>III <i>vi</i> [rider] polcwałować; [horse] biec cwałem, polcwałować</p> <p>[correct equivalents: galop, kenter. Cwał is a different gait – E.P.]</p>

Table 1 continued

20	flexion (N)	23.67	present without reference to horse riding
21	transition (N)	22.72	present without reference to horse riding
22	bending (N)	20.05	–
23	bit (N)	16.99	–
24	energy (N)	16.87	present without reference to horse riding
25	half-halt (N)	15.92	–
26	release (N)	15.25	present without reference to horse riding
27	responsiveness (N)	15.25	present without reference to horse riding
28	contact (N)	14.72	present without reference to horse riding
29	inside leg (NP)	14.03	–
30	hindquarters (N)	13.88	hindquarters <i>npl</i> (of horse, elephant) <i>zad m</i> ; a half-turn on the ~ Equest. półobrót na tylnych nogach
31	bend (N)	13.86	present without reference to horse riding
32	gait (N)	13.77	present without reference to horse riding
33	suppleness (N)	13.51	present without reference to horse riding
34	collection (N)	13.34	–
35	strength (N)	12.74	present without reference to horse riding
36	tempo (N)	12.57	present without reference to horse riding
37	shoulder-in (NP)	12.48	–
38	speed (N)	11.32	present without reference to horse riding
39	arena (N)	11.05	present without reference to horse riding
40	straightness (N)	10.24	present without reference to horse riding
41	stretching (N)	10.07	–

Table 2. The most frequent English terms in *Longman dictionary of contemporary English* (2005)

No.	Term (part of speech)	NFR	Treatment in the dictionary
1	training (N)	105.16	present without reference to horse riding
2	rein (N)	75.98	1 [countable usually plural] a long narrow band of leather that is fastened around a horse's head in order to control it [see: bridle] 2 to make a horse go more slowly by pulling on the reins
3	forward (ADV)	69.47	present without reference to horse riding

Table 2 continued

4	circle (N)	67.97	present without reference to horse riding
5	balance (N)	64.05	present without reference to horse riding
6	hand (N)	57.69	48 horse [countable] a unit for measuring the height of a horse, equal to about 10 centimetres [meaning of the rider's aid is absent – E.J.]
7	exercise (N)	56.53	present without reference to horse riding
8	walk (N)	46.62	present without reference to horse riding
9	dressage (N)	45.76	[uncountable] a competition in which a horse performs a complicated series of movements in answer to signals from its rider
10	trot (N)	45.62	1 horse a) [singular] the movement of a horse at trotting speed: <i>Our horses slowed to a trot.</i> b) [countable] a ride on a horse at trotting speed past tense and past participle: trotted, present participle: trotting 1 [intransitive] if a horse trots, it moves fairly quickly with each front leg moving at the same time as the opposite back leg [see: canter, gallop] 2 [intransitive always + adverb/preposition] if a person or animal trots, they run fairly slowly, taking short regular steps
11	outside (A)	42.72	present without reference to horse riding
12	turn (N)	38.08	present without reference to horse riding
13	movement (N)	38.05	present without reference to horse riding
14	rhythm (N)	36.63	present without reference to horse riding
15	step (N)	33.70	present without reference to horse riding
16	seat (N)	32.20	present without reference to horse riding
17	inside (A)	31.57	present without reference to horse riding
18	stride (N)	27.67	present without reference to horse riding
19	canter (N)	26.25	as verb: [intransitive and transitive] to ride or make a horse run quite fast, but not as fast as possible [see: gallop] canter noun [countable] <i>She rode off at a canter.</i>
20	flexion (N)	23.67	–
21	transition (N)	22.72	present without reference to horse riding
22	bending (N)	20.05	–
23	bit (N)	16.99	6 horse: the metal bar attached to a horse's bridle that is put into its mouth and used to control it <i>be champing at the bit</i>

Table 2 continued

24	energy (N)	16.87	present without reference to horse riding
25	half-halt (N)	15.92	–
26	release (N)	15.25	present without reference to horse riding
27	responsiveness (N)	15.25	–
28	contact (N)	14.72	present without reference to horse riding
29	inside leg (NP)	14.03	–
30	hindquarters (N)	13.88	present without reference to horse riding
31	bend (N)	13.86	present without reference to horse riding
32	gait (N)	13.77	present without reference to horse riding
33	suppleness (N)	13.51	–
34	collection (N)	13.34	–
35	strength (N)	12.74	present without reference to horse riding
36	tempo (N)	12.57	present without reference to horse riding
37	shoulder-in (NP)	12.48	–
38	speed (N)	11.32	present without reference to horse riding
39	arena (N)	11.05	present without reference to horse riding
40	straightness (N)	10.24	present without reference to horse riding
41	stretching (N)	10.07	present without reference to horse riding

Table 3. The most frequent English terms in *PWN-Oxford Polish-English dictionary* (2004)

No.	Term (part of speech) [English equivalent]	NFR	Treatment in the dictionary [dictionary labels translated into English – E.J.]
1	jeździec (N) [rider]	287.82	<i>m</i> rider; Sport. (horse) rider; man: horseman; woman: horsewoman
2	ruch (N) [movement]	126.66	present without reference to horse riding
3	pomoc (N) [aid]	82.94	present without reference to horse riding
4	noga (N) [leg]	79.93	present without reference to horse riding
5	ręka (N) [hand aid]	72.65	present without reference to horse riding
6	wodza (N) [rein]	68.20	rein (also metaphoric)
7	zad (N) [haunches]	67.74	1 zool. rump; in a horse: croup
8	łydka (N) [leg aid]	67.04	present without reference to horse riding

Table 3 continued

*9	galop (N) [canter]	66.21	<p>galop 1 of a horse: gallop; <i>konie przeszły z kłusa w galop the horses went from a trot to a gallop</i>; galopem at a gallop</p> <p>galopować 1 horse: to gallop 2 on a horse: to gallop</p> <p>pogalopować 1 horse, rider: to gallop; <i>myśliwi pogalopowali do lasu the hunters galloped off to the forest</i></p> <p>[correct equivalents: <i>canter</i>, to <i>canter</i>. <i>Gallop</i> is a different gait – E.J.]</p>
10	szyja (N) [neck]	65.74	present without reference to horse riding
11	rozluźnienie (N) [relaxation]	61.37	present without reference to horse riding
12	kłus (N) [trot]	59.90	<p>kłus I Equest. trot; <i>koń przeszedł w kłus the horse broke into a trot</i>; <i>konie rwały wyciągniętego kłusa the horses ran at an extended trot</i> II kłusem run, ride at a trot</p> <p>kłusować² 1 run, ride at a trot; horse or rider: to trot</p> <p>pokłusować¹ start off: to break into a trot, to trot away; <i>pokłusowali do wsi they trotted away to the village</i>; <i>konie pokłusowały drogą the horses trotted along the road</i></p>
13	równowaga (N) [balance]	59.68	present without reference to horse riding
14	chód (N) [gait]	56.47	I 1 way of moving: gait, walk; chód konia a horse's gait
15	stęp (N) [walk]	54.19	walk; iść stępa horse: to walk; jechać stępa rider: to ride at a walk
16	jechać (V) [ride]	50.27	<p>jechać I 1 person jechać konno or na koniu to ride (on horseback), to go on horseback</p> <p>jeździć 4 Sport. to ride; jeździć konno or na koniu to ride a horse</p>
17	rytm (N) [rhythm]	48.83	present without reference to horse riding
18	noga przednia (NP) [foreleg]	48.21	present without reference to horse riding
19	szkolenie jeździeckie (NP) [equestrian training]	47.76	–

Table 3 continued

20	zebranie (N) [collection]	42.66	–
21	noga tylna (NP) [hind leg]	41.42	present without reference to horse riding
22	koło (N) [circle]	40.07	present without reference to horse riding
23	kontakt (N) [contact]	39.93	present without reference to horse riding
24	dosiad (N) [seat]	39.61	–
25	przesunięcie (N) [shifting]	37.81	present without reference to horse riding
26	ciężar ciała (NP) [weight aid]	35.27	–
27	pysk (N) [horse's mouth]	34.59	1 of an animal: face; of a dog or horse: muzzle; <i>pogłaskała psa/konia po pysku</i> she stroked the dog's/horse's muzzle
28	impuls (N) [impulsion]	34.09	present without reference to horse riding
29	ustawienie (N) [position]	33.87	–
30	głowa (N) [head]	32.94	present without reference to horse riding
31	zgięcie (N) [bend]	32.91	present without reference to horse riding
32	grzbiet (N) [back]	31.86	1 of people or animals: back; <i>klepać konia po grzbiecie</i> to pat a horse on the back
33	uwaga (N) [atten- tion]	26.71	present without reference to horse riding
34	mięsień (N) [mus- cle]	26.47	present without reference to horse riding
35	tempo (N) [pace]	26.42	present without reference to horse riding
36	pozycja (N) [position]	26.16	present without reference to horse riding
37	ustawić konia (VP) [position the horse]	26.10	–
38	cofanie (N) [backing]	24.75	–
39	siła (N) [force]	24.26	present without reference to horse riding
40	przejście (N) [transition]	23.98	present without reference to horse riding
41	staw (N) [joint]	22.54	present without reference to horse riding
42	piaff (N) [piaffe]	22.45	–
43	ściana (N) [arena side]	21.94	present without reference to horse riding

Table 3 continued

44	środek ciężkości (NP) [center of gravity]	21.01	present without reference to horse riding
45	śląd (N) [track]	19.39	present without reference to horse riding
46	półparada (N) [half-halt]	18.63	–
47	przepuszczalność (N) [throughness]	17.60	–
48	przestawienie (N) [moving to another place]	17.60	present without reference to horse riding
49	lotna zmiana nogi w galopie (NP) [flying lead change]	16.58	–
50	potylica (N) [poll]	16.58	present without reference to horse riding
51	ruch do przodu (NP) [forward movement]	16.07	–
52	lekkość (N) [lightness]	15.44	present without reference to horse riding
53	przód (N) [forehand]	15.05	present without reference to horse riding
54	zatrzymanie (N) [halt]	14.29	–
55	bat (N) [whip]	14.03	present without reference to horse riding
56	podstawić tylne nogi (VP) [engage hind legs]	13.78	–
57	łydka wewnętrzna (NP) [inside leg]	13.52	–
58	zmiana nogi (NP) [lead change]	13.52	–
59	rozwój konia (NP) [horse's development]	12.25	–
60	elastyczny (A) [elastic]	11.76	present without reference to horse riding
61	piruet (N) [pirouette]	11.74	Equest., Sport., Dance: pirouette <i>kręcić/wykonować piruet(a)</i> to <i>pirouette</i> , to <i>perform a pirouette</i>
62	takt (N) [beat]	11.23	present without reference to horse riding
63	szybkość (N) [speed]	11.03	present without reference to horse riding

Table 3 continued

64	trener (N) [trainer]	11.03	present without reference to horse riding
65	wodza zewnętrzna (NP) [outside rein]	11.00	–
66	zatrzymać (V) [halt]	10.97	present without reference to horse riding
67	prosty (A) [straight]	10.66	present without reference to horse riding
68	wolta (N) [volte]	10.46	3. Equest. volte
69	obszerny krok (NP) [ground-covering stride]	10.21	–

Regarding the English-Polish dictionary, only ten (i.e., 24.4%) terms are present with their equestrian meanings, two of which (*dressage* and *canter*) additionally feature mistakes (incorrect equivalents) in their entries. The remaining entries are not perfect, either:

- the equivalents of *rein* are not further differentiated: in the equestrian subject field, *wodze* is used in the context of horse riding, *lejce* – in driving, while *cugle* is a colloquial form;
- *hand* has two meanings in the equestrian subject field (the aid and the unit of measurement), but only the latter is present;
- in *trotting* and *trotting race*, the part *w zaprzęgu* (“in a carriage”) is not fully correct as some trotters are raced under saddle. This may stem from the fact that saddle trotting races are less popular;
- *seat* has a Polish equivalent *dosiad*, but it is missing from the entry.

Regarding the Polish-English dictionary, only twelve (i.e., 17.4%) terms are present with their equestrian meanings, one of which (*galop*) additionally features a mistake (an incorrect equivalent) in its entry. The remaining entries, however, are correct and provide a fair number of collocations and examples. This seems to comply with the well-known phenomenon that it is easier to translate from one’s mother tongue than from a foreign language.

Regarding the monolingual English dictionary (LDOCE), only six (i.e., 14.6%) terms are present with their equestrian meanings, but their definitions feature no subject matter mistakes and are on the whole more specialized than in the English-Polish dictionary: for example, the definition of *trot* mentions the order of legs in this gait, while that of *canter* signals that it is not the horse’s fastest gait, i.e., *gallop* (the definitions of *canter/gallop* in both Polish dictionaries contain precisely this mistake, i.e., confusion of the two gaits). One notices that dealing with general language and aiming at provision of clear, understandable definitions (LDOCE utilizes defining vocabulary) does not prevent this

dictionary from including correct and quite detailed specialized information concerning a given subject field.

10.4 Conclusions

The research presented above confirms the insufficient state of terminological and lexicographic works devoted to the equestrian specialized language: more specialized terms are simply absent from popular general-language dictionaries, while specialized meanings of those which also function as general-language words (marked with “present without reference to horse riding” in the tables) is not mentioned. Moreover, the few definitions of equestrian meanings present in these dictionaries are often imprecise and/or contain subject matter mistakes. This complies, among others, with the difficulties in using LGP products as sources of LSP language as listed by the POINTER project, such as poor quality of terms (incorrect/colloquial equivalents) and deep nesting of terms in the entries (compare the item numbers of nests in the tables) (POINTER Final Report). Though one cannot generalize about the treatment of specialized vocabulary of all subject fields in general-language dictionaries based on the vocabulary of one subject field, the risk of insufficient and/or incorrect treatment does exist in view of the results presented herein. This may have important consequences in translation or understanding of texts concerning fields which are more relevant to people’s daily life or safety, such as engineering, medicine or law. Certainly, general-language dictionaries are not supposed to replace specialized ones, but to the extent they contain subject field vocabulary, they should describe it correctly, providing the user with appropriate basics and thus facilitating reference to more specialized compilations and texts.

Therefore, the presentation encourages contrastive work on specialized languages, especially those which are central to people’s life and those which have thus far enjoyed little attention in linguistics and related disciplines such as lexicography.

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